

Delay by U. S. May Lose War, Says Williams

He Hits Legislators for Quibbling Over Military Measures

Armageddon Here, He Tells Senate

Liberty Gone if America Fails, He Replies to Stone

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 14.—"Liberty and democracy all over the world may be deprived of a place under the sun as the ultimate result of this struggle because we did not have a vision long enough and did not get into it in time," declared John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, in the Senate to-day.

Senator Williams was replying to a speech of Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Stone had declared that the United States could have ended the war by taking the right steps prior to its own entry into the struggle. This was characterized by Mr. Williams as an "iridescent dream."

Senator Williams was at no pains to conceal his contempt for the policy of delay, and, though his words with regard to the President were kindly, there was a sting in them. There was much discussion among Senators afterward, as the President is known to have a high regard for Mr. Williams's opinion, having on several occasions visited the Mississippi Senator on the eve of important diplomatic steps.

Senator Williams's Speech
Senator Williams said:
"In so far as a part of what the Senator from Missouri has just said is a clarion call to duty to stiffen our sinews and summon up our courage to see this thing through to a successful issue, I agree with him most emphatically, but there is a part of what he said which is an iridescent dream, and I cannot permit it to pass without entering my protest."

"There never was a month or a week or an hour or a minute when this country could have suggested terms for a just and lasting peace which would not have been scorned at the Court of Berlin by the Kaiser and his military and bureaucratic entourage. That sort of a thing is a mere dream of what might have been, a picture of what cannot be not even now, much less then."

"We not only could not have laid down any terms for a just and lasting peace which would have been accepted, but we could not even lay down any terms to prevent the sinking of our own ships upon the high seas. We could not lay down anything that would not be kicked out of court at Berlin. Why? Because that crowd had a perfect contempt for the American government and for the American people, the contempt that the skilled and prepared boxer has for a heavy, beefy fellow who cannot assert himself. That was their view of us."

"That is their view of us yet, and that will remain their view of us until upon the plains of France or upon the high seas we indicate that there is something else to us. It was the contempt that a prepared athlete has in a cause, even unjust, for an antagonist whose muscles are flabby, whose preparation has been nothing, and whose antagonism can, in the opinion of the athlete, be ignored."

Pictures Wilson's Course
"I say that because, otherwise, a part of what the Senator from Missouri just said might be a reflection upon the President and the Administration not intended, but in effect, The President and the Administration did do everything that human intellect could conceive for the purpose, if possible, of bringing an end to the war. We did everything that we had a right to do. The President came to this chamber and made that speech which was criticized not only abroad but here in this chamber as being a 'peace at any price' speech, the celebrated speech in which he said we must have peace without victory."

"He travelled the whole gamut up and down. He allowed this nation to suffer humiliation after humiliation, shame piled upon shame, grazed the very edge of cowardice because his heart beat in unison with the cause of a just and lasting peace."

"Now we are in it, the Senator is right in the balance of what he says. We have got to see it through, and as the darkness down South says, see it come through. We have got to see it through not only to a successful issue of this war, but while we are about it to a just and permanent treaty which shall as far as possible make war cease to be a game of athletes."

"We have got to see it through to a point where the world can hope that there shall be peace for some generations at any rate, to a point where the civilized world shall say to any nation which goes to war without having previously submitted the cause in controversy or proposed to submit it to fair and impartial arbitration. 'You are an outlaw nation, you are no longer within the pale of international law, you are outside the pale, you are everybody's enemy, we shall treat you as such until you come back to your senses.'"

"We Are Going Through With It"
"We are tired of this. We don't propose in time of peace to prepare for war always. We propose now in times of war to prepare for peace, and for a just and lasting peace, and we are going through with it with men and money and ships, on land and on sea, and in the air above them both and under the sea, until we have seen it through, not only to a peace, but to a just and lasting peace. A righteous peace. Old Thomas Jefferson said at one time that no man was responsible for the rightfulness of his conduct, but every man was responsible for the righteousness of it. So it is with nations."

"Now, I agree with the Senator from Missouri. It seems to me that we have been indulging in endless verbalities, endless criticism, and less attention to minute and to small matters. The House committee has just reported to the House a bill to spend some \$600,000,000 for aeroplanes and see what we can do in this war in the quickest possible way. I hope and I have reason to hope, from what I have heard, that the House will pass it through without waiting to consider every 'if' and 'but' and 'and' in every provision of the bill. If

it is not perfectly right it can be made right, but the main thing is to make a start."

"When somebody is rushing at me with both feet extended I have not got time to criticize the attitude of my own fists or person. The thing is to meet it, and to meet it as well as I can and as quickly as I can, and as forcibly as I can."

"This Is the Armageddon"
"The country is not unaware of what we have been doing, and the country is also not unaware of what we have not been doing, when we might have been doing something. This is the Armageddon, the war of all the nations of all the world and everybody at everybody's throat, and we have spent three months in merely initiating the legislation that is to start off the carrying on of this war. We have spent three months in passing the legislation necessary to mobilize men, money and resources, so that we might prove in the beginning after the legislation a factor in this struggle. Men may cry peace, as the old saying is, 'Peace, peace, but there is no peace.'"

"For six months before we went into this struggle there was no peace, and every man with a long vision in him could see that the peace that we have made is that we did not get into it in time. Liberty and democracy all over the world may be deprived of a place under the sun as the ultimate result of this struggle because we did not have a vision long enough and did not get into it in time."

"Gentlemen tell me that certain things are unconstitutional because they would be unconstitutional in peace time. Other extremists say that we have certain war powers. Neither is true. The Constitution stands unchanged, but in its applicability to changes it applies to them according to the condition in which the things are at the time of the application."

"There are hundreds of things that are thoroughly constitutional in time of war in carrying out the behest of the Constitution to support an army and navy and to carry on war, which would be not only absurd but really unconstitutional in times of peace, for the simple reason that in times of war the exercise of the power is proper and necessary in order to accomplish a constitutional end, which is to support armies and navies and carry on the war."

Most Gigantic Struggle in U. S.

"Summon up your courage. Stiffen your sinews. Realize that this war is the most gigantic struggle that this country was ever engaged in, not even excepting the revolution, because if we had failed in that we would still have been colonies of that country which, whatever the objections to it might have been or may be, was and is the freest country in the world. We would have been in no worse condition to-day than Canada is."

"This struggle is even more serious than was the Civil War, because even had the South been victorious there would have been two free countries upon this hemisphere with miserable custom houses between us and the keeping up of armies out of suspicion for one another; but still there would have been two free countries."

"You lose this fight and the road is made clear from Berlin to Bagdad; from Belgrade upon the Danube down to Salonica and across to Asia and across to Asia Minor and under the government of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs and Junkersdom. One of two things is going to happen. You can either bid eternal farewell to democracy on this earth or else you can make out of America as Europe has made out of herself an armed camp, made out of herself an armed camp, sitting and watching all the time, a panther in his lair, ready to spring whenever you are off guard."

"What is the use of fooling with any of these 'ifs' and 'buts' and 'notwithstandings' and 'moreovers' and 'whereases'? Get the substance of what you want in the grand outline and put it through. Meet the enemy as a enemy meets us, with every man and every resource and every form of national virility and fidelity."

Must See It Through
"War is war, and the man who attempts to carry on war upon the same principles that would guide him in peace times in ordinary legislation is either lacking in acuteness of vision or he is lacking in loyalty to the country in behalf of which he wants the war to be carried on. How to the line, let the chips fly as they may."

"See this thing through first; see it through, but not to peace. There might be merely an armistice and a continuation of this eternal curse of national armed camps all over the world, of which Great Britain and we, the two branches of the English-speaking race, must after this war become a party. Hitherto we have avoided it—not to a mere peace which may be a sound and a word and a name, but a just and lasting peace, bottomed upon the rights of nationalities, bottomed upon the rights of those who speak the same language, not to be repressed and oppressed by others, and bottomed, above all, upon justice and righteousness and the obligation of international compact."

N. Y. Produce Market Has Broken Down, Says Food Report

Rapid Decline in Potato Prices Caused by Lack of Distribution System

New York's produce market, especially that of potatoes, has "broken down," according to a report in the Agricultural Digest of the National Agricultural Society. Lack of system in distribution and marketing is blamed.

"The last week in June saw the first signs of breakdown," says the Digest. "The class of citizens least able to bear financial loss and who have wholeheartedly responded to the call of patriotism by increasing the country's food supply have been hit hardest."

"A specific instance was seen in the rapid decline of potato prices," continues the article. "The level reached is not equitable to the consumer or fair to the producer, but means a serious financial loss to farmers who have planted increased acreage. Shipments piled up until railroads instituted embargoes, with the result that the bottom dropped out of the market and the farmers lost."

"If the first breakdown in distribution and marketing an increased food supply is to be followed by others it may become a menace to the entire community, for the reason that future appeals for food production will fall on deaf ears," warns the society.

Women Begin Training To Replace War Nurses
Special courses in nursing for emergency war service will be begun at East View to-morrow, under the auspices of the Westchester County Charities and Corrections Bureau, with the cooperation of the Westchester County Red Cross. Women will be fitted to take the places of regular nurses who go to war.

The term will be six weeks, and Dr. Frank E. Russell will be in charge. The lectures will be given by Dr. W. Mott, H. von Wedel, H. H. Forbes and L. Rosenberg and Miss Sarah E. Hyde. The most important study will be tuberculosis.

Senators Talk Of Giving Control Of Food to Board

Leaders Confer on Amendments as Fourth Week of Debate Ends

Washington, July 14.—The Senate today finished its fourth week of debate on the Administration food control bill, while leaders conferred on amendments, which they hope will command general support.

Little progress was made on the bill to-day in the Senate, all action on amendments going over until next week, with an agreement to take a final vote on the measure next Saturday. Senators Gore, Williams and Hollis, Democrats, made speeches supporting the bill, and Senator France, Republican, of Maryland, in opposition.

Prospects of peace were discussed by Senators Stone and Williams, with both declaring that complete defeat of Germany is required.

While debate proceeded, with less than a dozen Senators present, Majority Leader Martin conferred with his colleagues upon amendments to compromise the various disputes. Republican and Democrats participated. The conferences will be resumed Monday, when tentative drafts of proposed changes will be submitted.

New Bill Is Planned
Senators prominent in persistent opposition were not invited to to-day's conferences. Those present, however, were said to be in agreement upon eliminating from the bill steel, iron, copper, cotton and all other products except foods, feeds and fuels—the original objects of the legislation.

They also agreed to considerable extension of government licensing, and Senator Hollis was chosen to draft a new provision for food administration. A small board, subject to the President's immediate authority, and with their decisions subject to his approval, may be substituted for the provision for an individual food administrator. Senator Kenyon and many other Senators are disposed to insist on ex-

tending government control to steel and iron products, and the final result is considered still in doubt.

No doubt exists regarding the constitutionality of this measure, Senator Hollis said, supporting the bill. To win a war a nation must have "a strong army and a powerful navy and a tranquil people," the New Hampshire Senator declared. The President must be given special powers in order to meet exigencies, and it is a waste of time to debate whether the Constitution has been suspended, he declared, for there has been no intention of suspending it.

Bill Is Called Destructive
Senator France said the bill is "wholly destructive in nature." He declared legislation should be "stimulative, and not restrictive," and that if the present bill is passed it will retard the strength of the nation at a time when it is most needed.

"I believe it would be a blessing to the people in the American cities for wheat to go to \$3 or \$4 a bushel between now and next October," Senator France said. He said this would stimulate the planting of an increased acreage by the farmers, and declared there should be a 2,000,000,000 bushel crop next year, which ultimately would reduce the price.

"I shudder to think of what would be the condition of the people in the cities a year from this fall should we pass legislation which will discourage production," he said.

10,000 Meals a Day Will Be Served in Hotel Commodore

Architects' Plans Show Kitchen Will Be Largest in the World

The fry cook, the fish cook, the roast cook, the sauce cook and the pastry cook and other chief cooks, will each have separate quarters, with a great section of range and personal staff of assistants in the gigantic Commodore Hotel, now being built at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, adjoining the Grand Central Terminal. John McE. Bowman, president of the Biltmore, Manhattan and Ansonia hotels, is president of the company which will own and operate the hostelry; it will be managed by George W. Sweeney, vice-president.

Plans for the kitchen, which, it is said, will be the largest in the world, have just been completed by Warren & Wetmore, architects of the hostelry. In the kitchen 10,000 meals a day will have to be prepared. The kitchen will form a long chain of rooms, floored with marble, walled with white tiles and divided into working compartments, with counters of glass and white Carrara marble. The kitchen, Mr. Bowman holds, is the soul of a hotel. Leony C. Derouet, who has become widely known since he cooked the great dinner some years ago for Bradley Martin, will preside over the Commodore's kitchen.

4,000 To Work in Hotel
Of the 10,000 meals to be prepared each day, 4,000 will be for employees. A battery of brass pneumatic tubes will bring down the orders from the various floors, and electric elevators will shoot back the dishes. In addition to the preparation of meals for elaborate dinners for public and regimental dinners, wedding parties, balls and receptions will be prepared in the banquet kitchen, which will be 145 by 34 feet wide.

The meals for employees will be served in a cafeteria. The main kitchen will be 200 by 64 feet. More than a hundred cooks will be employed there under the direction of the head chef, the under chef and the night chef. An elaborate ventilating system will eliminate all excess moisture and steam.

Dishwashers To Be Noiseless
There will be a dozen or more economical dishwashing machines, operated by electricity. They will have a capacity of from 5,000 to 8,000 dishes an hour. There will be three main ovens for the baking of bread, rolls and pastry. The baking department will be presided over by the head chef, head baker and seven assistant bakers. In this great bakery 15,000 rolls a day will be baked and over 10,000 loaves of French bread, brown bread, English muffins, popovers, etc.

The kitchen equipment will be of the latest type. There will be automatic soup cooling devices, steam serving tables, automatic egg boilers, electric silver and knife cleaning machines, puree and vegetable preparing machines, vegetable steamers and butters and innumerable other utensils.

Fifteen Butchers in Kitchen
Above the main kitchen will be a preparatory kitchen, divided into departments. For instance, in the preparatory kitchen there will be a butcher's department, under the supervision of the head chef and head butcher, who will have fourteen assistants, divided into three small departments—first, five butchers for roasts, second, six butchers for chicken, game, etc., and, third, three butchers for fish.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY Handkerchief Linen Waists For Women and Misses

New sport model of white handkerchief linen with tucked bosom; rolled shawl collar and turn-back cuffs of white pique.

6.50

The Fashions Now in Vogue WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

Silk Afternoon Dresses

Of crepe de chine, Georgette, taffeta or crepe meteor in white, flesh, navy, taupe, French blue or black. 18.50

Foulard Silk Dresses

In navy or black with dots or figures; plain tailored surplice model, also dressy model combined with Georgette. 29.50

White or Ecu Net Dresses

Embroidered or combined with fine laces over net, wide ribbon girdles. 39.50

Women's Colored Dresses

Of Fashionable Wash Fabrics

Of striped or novelty voile, striped handkerchief linen or fine imported gingham, in exclusive styles and colors. 9.75 12.75 14.50

Women's Silk Jersey Suits

Of Finest Quality Silk Jersey

In white, beige, Copen, purple or Chinese blue; belted coat with sash tie; shirred top skirt. Special 29.50

The Fashions Now in Vogue

MISSES' and GIRLS' DRESSES

Misses' Voile Dresses

Of pink or blue figured or flowered voile; surplice waist trimmed with plain color pleated organdie ruffles; 14 to 20 years. 9.75

Misses' Voile Dresses

Of pink or blue blocked voile with white organdie collar and cuffs edged with lace; wide taffeta silk girdle. 14 to 20 years. 13.75

Misses' Voile Dresses

In pink, blue, yellow or white, trimmed with self folds or with pin tucks and pleated voile ruffles. 14 to 20 years. 18.50

Girls' Voile Dresses

Of flowered voile in pink or green colorings; surplice waist and skirt trimmed with self ruffles and white net. 12 to 16 years. 5.95

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits

Of Superior Quality Wool Jersey

In desirable sport colors, also white; belted coats with shawl or convertible collar, patch pockets; new model skirts. 14 to 20 years. Special 18.50

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

MONDAY

Women's and Misses' Pumps

4.50

Heretofore \$6.50 to \$9.50

These pumps, taken from our regular stock, are this season's most approved styles, of gray suede, white, tan, brown, patent or dull black kidskin.

Clearance Sale Monday

Women's Imported Parasols

Of finest quality plain or Dresden silks

In light or dark shades, also fancy silk parasols. Heretofore \$6.00 to \$22.00 3.75

Clearance Sale Monday

Washable White Skirts

For Women and Misses

Of white washable cotton gabardine, Belgian linen, pique or novelty pique cord. Heretofore \$5.75 to \$7.95 3.50

Clearance Sale Monday

Boys' Washable Suits

Sizes 2 to 10 Years

Belted middie, Dutch, junior or beach models, of galatea, chambray or poplin in white or colors. Heretofore \$2.95 to \$3.75 1.50

Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits

Including Extra Pair of Knickerbockers

Norfolk suits of all wool tweed in gray, brown or heather colorings. 7 to 18 years. Heretofore \$8.75 and \$10.50 7.50

On Sale Boys' Apparel Shop—Fifth Floor

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Shetland Wool Sweaters

With White Collars and Cuffs

Coat model, for Women and Misses, in purple, reseda or Copen, sash with tassels ends, patch pockets. 5.95

Important Sale Monday

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Pure Thread Silk Hose

Black, white or colors, also white or black with contrasting color stripes. 3 pair for \$2.75 .95

Pure Thread Silk Hose

In black, white, tan, bronze, taupe, navy, emerald, purple, ivory, pink or pink; double heel, toe and garter top. Heretofore \$1.25 and \$1.35 1.15

Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose

Black or white, with self or contrasting color, plain or novelty clox; also in shoe shades. Heretofore \$1.45 to \$2.00 1.35

MEN'S SILK or LISLE SOX

Men's Silk Lisle Sox

Of extra quality silk lisle, in black, white, champagne, tan, gray or navy. 6 pair for 1.20 .21

Men's Pure Silk Sox

In black, white, champagne or gray; double lisle heel and toe. 3 pair for \$1.00 .35

On Sale Hosiery Shop—Store Floor

Just Arrived from France

French Hand Made Waists

For Women and Misses

Of white handkerchief linen, batiste or voile; tailored waists with hand drawn work or dressy models hand embroidered and trimmed with Val. or real filet lace. 9.75 and 13.75

White Faille Silk Skirts

For Women and Misses—at Special Price

New sport model with panel pockets buttoned to skirt, detachable belt over shirred top. 12.75

White Washable Petticoats

Shadow Proof, for Women and Misses

White Pique Petticoats

Tailored models, deep flounce with embroidered scallops. .95

White Sateen Petticoats

Elastic at waist, flounce with embroidered scallops. 1.95

Habutai Silk Petticoats

Of habutai silk, tailored flounce with scalloped tuffie. 2.95